The Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.



Capital Subscribed . . . Yen 60,000,000 Capital Paid Up . . . Yen 30,000,000 Reserve Funda . . . Yen 7,080,000 HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, TAIWAN

NEW YORK OFFICE.
308 City Investing Building, 165 Broadway
M. ESAKI, Agent
Tel. Cort, 7232-7233-7234

LONDON OFFICE: 58 Old Broad St. JAPAN (General Manager's Office) Giran Kobe

OTHERS

WITH full appreciation of the significance of strengthened business relations in the friendship of nations, this bank offers to American firms engaging in foreign business, particularly with the Orient, a banking and trade promotion service founded on years of successful experience and a most intimate knowledge of the peoples, their customs and their

Yokohama Specie Bank

Limited ESTABLISHED 1880

Capital Subscribed. ... Yen 100,000,000 or \$50,000,000 Capital Paid Up...... Yen 48,000,000 or \$24,000,000

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he Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit, etc.

Morimura, Arai & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1876

44 East 23rd Street, New York

Branch of

Yokohama Ki-ito Kwaisha, Ltd.

Yokohama, Japan

Raw Silk

Raw Cotton Yarn

Piece Goods Machinery

Head Office: Yokohama

Branch Offices and Agencies

Shanghai Bombay

Alexandria Lyons Dallas

JAPAN'S CERAMIC INDUSTRY.

Owing to the effects of war experimental pieces of tableware, and the makers of tableware, and the membrane day of the supplies that come and the supplies that come from the indication of orders. The great gold mining industry of the production. During the early part of the Nasgoya Guild of Earthenware and the makers of two years credit if the war of the products of the local cramin individual on the product of the published reports of fuel and rice and the embargo placed by the American College possibility of the published reports of fuel and rice and the embargo placed by the products of the local cramin individual on the product of the published reports of fuel and rice and the embargo placed by the products of the local cramin individual on the product of the local cramin individual on the product of the published reports of fuel and rice and that of the published reports of fuel and rice and that the product of the published reports of fuel and rice and the makers of local published reports of fuel and rice and the makers of fuel and rice and the makers and the product of the local published product of the published reports of fuel and rice and the make

SALES AT BIG NOVGOROD FAIR BREAK RECORD

Heavy Orders Placed on Old Samples and Promises of Delivery.

RECEIVE CREDIT FREELY

Danes Sell German Goods and 100 Japanese Salesmen Are Active.

ovgorod Fair has there been such ac tivity as during this year's holding. when goods valued at more than \$60, 600,000 changed hands.

Contrary to all expectations the busi tess was not only up to normal but broke all records. Credit was freely extended. Money rates were as high as 28 per cent. Depression was scattered to the four winds as buyers scrambled to get sellers to take orders on great quantities of necessities and luxuries.

of necessities and luxuries.
Showings of new merchandise and goods for immediate delivery were few.
Sellers appeared with old fair worn samples and promised buyers deliveries in quantity in the indefinite sometime.
Prices were elastic, deliveries indefinite, but buyers showed no conservatism and readily discharged last coarse, obligations. eadily discharged last year's obliga-

Americans Should Exhibit.

At this fair, held in August, each trade is called a "row." There are the "Fur Trade Row." "Striped Linen Row." "The Soap Row." "The Soap Row." "The Glass Row and many miscellaneous "rows." Despite all the seeming difficulty that has surrounded Russia latest reports from the fair indicate that a bigger business was done this year than in any of the last five years, and two years

of the last five years, and two years ago the total sales for a six week period were more than \$50,000,000 gold. American manufacturer with an e to sell in Asiatic Russia should

regiect to exhibit there next year from July to September if he can make the arrangements to do so. Thousands of Copenhagen merchants were there this year, so that the opportunity for these merchants to get to this point was evident. Here one can learn more about Russian and Asiatic commerce in a week than in any other place in years. No less than 75,000 purchasers were resent at the fafe up to August 29 resent at the fair up to August 22.

There are 2,500 shop buildings, two and a half stories high, others three stories. Picture other blocks forming 2,000 smaller shops, each shop with a staff of clerks and principals. They are there only for a little more than a six week period. The

And with this great business a credit manager is unknown, and yet here more credit was extended this year and up in more liberal terms than anywhere live in the world. Thousands and thousands of dollars worth of goods are taken away with only a "Chit" signed for them and settlement not expected unto the fair opens next year. Little is lost through this international semi-Russian credit system, and few ask for extensions of time. It is said that despite the hard time that Russia has had that not 1 per cent. of last year's sales still when it comes to small tools like scis. And with this great business a credit not 1 per cent. of last year's sales still When it comes to small tools like scis-remain to be settled. This is less than scrs, small wrenches, nedles, knives and \$500,000 on \$50,000,000 worth of sales other cutlery, and such things as packind less than \$1,000 a shop. Surely aged tacks, rivets and eyelets, American this indicates that the Russian has been packing is the best. Stout cartons whose covers fit and strong, well strapped is a rich country for the American cases assure the safe arrival of the merchandles and the carrons assure the particles and the carrons assure the particles.

hether the German manufacturer and prevent loss in the store, shop or will become a strong feature at this factory.

fair this year remains to be seen, but Piece goods packers as a rule use too will become a strong feature at this factory.

fair this year remains to be seen, but It was in evidence that the Danish merchants from Copenhagen were not hesitating to take orders for future delivery of German manufactured goods through all right. One thing should be for the Asiatic Russian trade. It was remembered, however, and that is t orun said also that German manufacturers a cleat diagonally across the end bords had hundreds of Swiss salesmen of cases built with frame ends and

throughout Russia taking orders.

The fur trade seemed to have a set-back and there was not much evidence The fur trade seemed to have a set-back and there was not much evidence of big business due to the lack of furs and inability to secure proper workmanship on others. But furs were bringing high prices, so we cannot look for a lowering in the price in the United States of high grade furs, such as sable coming from Russia, for a few years at least. Sable skins were selling for as high as \$75 in American money. Marten was bringing about \$25 per skin. Minks were bringing about \$12 per skin. There was brisk business in kolinsky at about \$2 a skin. Ermine asemed to hold its own, and ran about \$5.50 a skin. These prices are American gold.

There were plenty of squirrel skins. A few sales of sliver fox were made at \$2.500 per skin. Blue foxes were bringing \$400 per skin. These prices are all for high grades. Cross foxes were bringing \$50 and red foxes \$14 to \$20. White foxes seem scarce, but prices ranged about \$38 each. Persian lamb were selling well at about \$300 for ten skins. Tiger skins were bringing \$350. Of course there is an agreement not to trap sables for three years that was entered into in 1917. After 1920 we ought to see plenty of sable skins.

Baking Powder Sells Well.

son baking powder was creating big orders. Cheese seemed also to be a big factor for future delivery. Plum pudding for some reason has taken hold and gelatine is another item that brought big orders. Those interested in tiese a wonderful field to work in as soon as the situation clears. It ought to open up for the salmon industry on the California and Washington coasts a large amount of business.

Cosmetics and soaps also were run-

a large amount of business.

Cosmetics and soaps also were running strong and orders were being taken on old samples. English soaps and cosmetics seems to be well in advance of those of any other nation. But there is no reason why American manufacturers should hesitate to go after the business.

business.

Enamelware was also a big feature livery of machinery, some of which has and orders were placed for millions of stood on order for more than a year, dollars of this item. It is evident that and to develop all elements of the indusdollars of this item. It is evident that and to develop all elements of the industry to their highest efficiency, as production is now 15 to 30 per cent, behind the mornial capacity that exists even at the present time. Prices of Japan raw silk

ting, carriage tires, drilling machines, face powders, perfumery, leather substitutes, mining machinery, mirrors, glass, shoe ribbons, soap, thread, tooth-DOT THE PACIFIC Letter Urges Steamship Service Be Established. glass, shoe ribbons, soap, thread, tooth-paste, tooth powder, tooth brushes, trunks, carpet sweepers, hair ornaments, hairpins, hoels, hatpins, hostery, meat choppers, shoe forms, agricultural im-plements and machinery, bed springs, beverages, wines and liquors, blankets, braid, coffee, collars, confectionery, bis-cults, crayons, fur hats, baker supplies, hoes, chewing gum, cigarettes, cots, handkerchiefs, lemons, millinery, mus-tard and yeast

Mighty Stone Images of Kings Scattered About the Small

HISTORIES REMAIN

Ruins Contain Not a Word

handkerchiefs, lemons, millinery, mustard and yeast.

Big orders could have been taken on these items if delivery could have been promised. While mentioning soap do not think that the ten cent cake was sought, it was the higher grades that had the demand that could not be supplied.

Japan was in evidence at the fair and not less than 100 Japanese salesmen. but Works Indicate a Once not less than 100 Japanese salesmen were taking orders on many products that Germany will no longer manufac-Great People.

Lands Across Seas as a

Lot of Junk.

ports of seventeen foreign countries for

a period of four years to learn, if pos-

sible, the faults of American packing.

So much has been written and spoken

that's all. The watches never left the

and the pockets of the men bulged

chandise and the cartons assure the per-

oubtedly we shall soon go

PRICES ARE FIRMER

okohama Reflects Settle-

ment of Labor Troubles.

Last week noted a period of more or

ess stagnation in the raw silk market.

although there were signs of interest in

some quarters. This was due to the an-

its fullest capacity, to expedite the de

eliminated all cause for complaint.

RAW SILK MARKET

There is silence, mystery and isolation about the Fyramids, the Ming Tombs and those other monuments to peoples long since gone, but these ancient won-Japan's principal big orders were in shoes, watches, jewelty, underwear, gloves, buttons, hoslery, linoleums, shoes, watches, jewelty, underwear, gloves, buttons, hosiery, linoleums, framed pictures, fountain pens, pencils, ders we hear so much about are on the perfumery, planos, talking machines, photographic supplies, metal lampware, sewing machines, saws, locks, hardware, mainlands of the earth, the characters on them are decipherable, so that we know in a general way why they were built and by whom and within short distances of them are millions of people ron cooking utensils, scissors and even All the principal merchants of the like the ancient builders of these monu-

Far East seemed to be in evidence at the fair, so that they could not fear difficulty for the future in delivery as throughout the Pacific Ocean, however, it takes some weeks to reach this fair thousands of miles from anywhere so that their silence and isolation are in-tensified a thousandfold, with their mystery made a supermystery because there are no legends and no men able to de-cipher the inscriptions upon them, are MORE CARE NEEDED monuments to peoples who are regarded as ancients by us. Their location on these islands, their immensity which IN EXPORT PACKING shows that sometimes thousands of people lived and worked in the imme-diate vicinity and their survival through the ages from a time when the people about them were energetic and highly civilized to the present day when the Some of the Merchandise

people about them are lagy, ignorant and sometimes degenerate make them utterly incomprehensible.

Easter Island is seldon mentioned in The Sun has observed the arrival of news because after the battle of the American merchandise in the principal ailied world that it was at Easter Island that Von Spree's fleet laid in a fresh supply of meat and some time later the German raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich landed there to put fifty British and

rench sallors ashore. concerning American failure to pack properly that the general impression is a total failure on the part of our expert-The German skippers certainly enjoyed a splendid isolation during these trips, for Easter Island is out in the Pacific ers to even approach reasonably good packing. Ocean, 2,000 miles from Chile, the coun ers to even approach reasonably good packing.

As a matter of fact, the packing average of America is very high. Cased automobiles which arrived in Vladivostok at the outbreak of war were unpacked just a few months ago and found to be as perfect in condition as when they left the factory years before. These cases had enjoyed "open air storage" for more than three years through Siberian summers and winters. Not much wrong there.

Something wrong here though. Cases

One Image 68 Feet High.

Something wrong here though. Cases of popular priced watches for boys landed in Australia. They just landed— These are from twelve feet to twenty reso are from tweive feet to twenty feet high, and one of exceptional size is thirty-three feet high. They are all representative of human forms and many of them wear crowns carved out of red lava rock. The crowns are about five feet high. There must have been many workwharf except in the pockets of steve dors and hangers on. The light cases were splintered en route. Bing! The sling set them on the wharf corners first. Come on, boys—the company is rich! Strike me pink—look at em tick-ers! Everybody grabbed and before the ers to produce them, for they are ranged pretty well all over the island upon great stone shelves faced with paved terraces. Evidently they were built in the stone quarries, for dozens of such statues, finished and unfinished, are found in those holes. One uncompleted statue is sixty. next aling came over the side the wharf was strewn with little yellow cartons holes. One uncompleted statue is sixty-eight feet high—still down in the quarry Who built them? How were they moved when finished? Why should so isolated an island have been so densely popu-lated? These are questions science would like some one to answer.

About 400 miles southeast of our Sa-mean Island are the Tonga, or Friendly, Islands. Here too are ancient relics, but very modern in comparison to the images found on Easter Island. These features of the Tonga Islands are found on the Is-"langis" by the natives. We call them the tombs of the ancient Tongan kings. At must take a lot to hold Tongan royalty down, for these structures are of coral blocks forming a rectangular enclosure about 30 by 59 feet. The side walls are made of two layers of these coral blocks splendidly fitted together. These blocks of course vary in size, but one which stands apart from one of the enclosures neasures twenty-one feet in length, four feet in width and five feet in height. Certain it is that the Tongans of to-day cannot move such great weights.

Victory Arch of the Tongans.

of cases built with frame ends and clinch the nails on the inside. This prevents the accidental or intentional The ancient Tongans must have had occassion to erect a "victory arch" at one time or another, for not far from driving in of the boards and the result-ing opportunity for the removal of the these tombs of royalty is found an arch made of two gigantic stone uprights thich support another gigantic stone Small stuff like wood turnings and for a cross member carefully mortised into place. The Tonsans made certain that their victory arch would hold to-gether for the safe passage of their Twenty-seventh Division. Some ausuch specialties should never be shipped abroad in barrels with buriap tops. Such packing is all right for railway and motor truck transportation, but comes to grief in the slings of ocean liners. The barrel idea is all right, but safety requires wood at both ends. Twenty-seventh Division. Some au-thorities claim that this particular arch was not made by the Tongans at all. but by their predecessors in the islands. Perhaps so, but whoever the people were who set up this arch they pos-sessed mechanical ability, for the upthe top in the matter of packing. A few more good pushes and we shall have rights are sixteen feet high, twelve feet wide and five feet thick, and the stone across the top is only slightly smaller in thickness

Off the coast of Queensland, Aus tralia, are the New Hebrides Islands, which some scientists believe were once occupied by the Spanish, for a little way from St. Filip's Bay evidences of such occupation have been dug into from time to time, along with certain other ruins, which from the little examina-tion they have had indicate an even

ore remote occupancy.
Up there in Java is the great temple entered into in 1917. After 1929 ought to see plenty of sable skins.

Baking Powder Sells Well.

In canned goods and provisions row business seemed brisk, although all orders were taken on samples with promises of future delivery. For some row son baking powder was creating big.

The dyers report that labor is return. Venice are to-day. So when visits are made to these virgin islands and one feels almost like a discoverer of new lands it is well to remember that there is nothing new, even under the tropical

DEMAND GOLD SUBSIDY.

ustralian Mining Men Government Aid.

A Canadian reader says:
"Production is now the watchword of
the nations that have been at war. They
have to buy much from other nations and they have not the manufactured ar-

Great nations like America have not the same urgent need as the others, but it is evident she must not shacken in her work. The other nations may catch up

URGES TRIESTE SPUR TRADE WITH CHINA

The Informatore Economico of Trieste quotes a letter received from the correspondent of the Commercial Museum of Hankow pointing out the necessity of promoting trade between Trieste and China. The letter does not directly concern American trade, but it contains in-formation regarding the future of the port of Trieste which may be interesting

port of Trieste which may be interesting to American exporters.

"The Commercial Museum of Hankow observes that Trieste has not in the past taken enough interest in Chinese trade. The German steamship companies had the monopoly of Chinese business, and it appears that the Lloyd Triestino Navigation Company was unable to extend its trade on account of the restrictions imposed by the Austrian-German Navigation pool.

"The Lloyd Triestino should establish a steamship service with China, so that Trieste could become the transshipment port of central Europe for Chinese trade. Trieste itself has no products to be exported to China, and in order to have the Italian merchandise from Lombardy shipped through Trieste it would be necessary that the Italian State Railway Administration establish especially jow rates for such recovers. Administration establish especially jor

rates for such products.
"The Lloyd Triestino should also try
to obtain the transportation of exports
to China from countries of the former Austro - Hungarian Austro - Hungarian monarchy. The Lioyd could at least take care of cargoes for Bombay and Shanghai, where it would be easy for its vessels to obtain cargoes for China. It is feared that if the Lioyd does not make these efforts the export trade from the countries of the former Dual Monarchy will pass through the German routs of Hamburg. through the German ports of Hamburg and Bremen."

It is reported that as soon as the peace treaty with Austria is signed and the Italian Government will have released the Lloyd ships which were requisitioned last November after the armistice was concluded, the Lloyd Triestino will rectablish the steamship service it had with the Far East before the war.

LEPER COLONY NOT A DISMAL PLACE

Settlement Enjoys Many Social Activities and Up to Date Movies.

Life in the settlement of that little ortion of Molokal, which is devoted to the segregation of lepers is not so sordid frightful as the world may have been led to believe, for much of their idea concerning unfortunates of this class was derived from the pages of Ben-Hur.
On July 4 and on June 11, when the

have athletic organizations. They have strong men who build "herman pyramids" and others who run foot races

The settlement brass band is one of the features of life there, while their glee club and other amusement societies twice a week in the evenings everybod; attends the moving picture shows, the reels being supplied from Honolulu, and in this way the lepers learn much of the outside world. The only time they are really ill is

when they have a bad cold or the mumps, or something like that. The government of the territory of Hawaii provides a superintendent and physician and other administrative officers for the settlement, and food supplies are obtained through them. Many of the lepers however, have their little kulianas of land belonging to themselves, where they land of Tongatabu at Mus and are called raise taro, from which pol, the nationa dish is made.

Kalaupapa is the little administrative

town of the settlement where steamships make landings. Six or seven miles away is the little town of Kalawaq where many activities for the benefit of the inmates are carried on, such as the Baldwin Home for Boys where Brother Joseph Dutton, one of the unique figures of the Pacific, makes his headquarters. Brother Dutton went to the settlement from the mainland about thirty-four years ago. He went to Kalawao and only once in this long third of a century has he left Kalawao and visited Kalaupapa. He has never had the desire to leave this out of the way but beautiful epot of the world. He has enormous correspondence with people abroad, and does it all with pen and ink, and refuses to utilize the modern typewriting machine. The kindly intentions of people to provide him with a typewriter have all been met with a friendly refusal.

He says he has never hear located. had the desire to leave this out of the

He says he has never been inside s motion picture house and has never seen a movie and hopes he never will. He hoped the same thing with regard to the automobile, but Dr. Goodhue, the settlement physician, determined that Brother Dutton ought to see something modern and drove his car directly into

tics about every two years. With good motion pictures and libraries, music and entertainments, horse racing, baseball leagues and other forms of amusements the inmates of Kalawao and Kalaupapa have a reasonably good time.

METHYLATED SPIRIT FAMINE IN ISLAND

Scarcity Confronts 100 Trades Which Use It.

unsatisfactory condition is said t exist with regard to supplies of methy lated spirits (industrial alcohol) in Aus tralia. For months the public has ex-perienced considerable difficulty in securing adequate quantities of this necessary commodity. The condition became acute toward the end of last year, and now, after a short period of temporary relief, another famine has arisen. There are more than 100 trades in which extensive use is made of methylated spirits.

methylated spirits are obtainable in the State of Victoria-the Australian Distillery Company in Melbourne is probably the principal manufacturer, while an-other firm distributes supplies that come from the Colonial Sugar Company's rennery at Sydney. The spirit is all methy-lated from alcohol distilled from mo-The Australian Distillery Company has

10,000 gallone of methylated spirits a week, while the supplies that come from

PORTLAND SENDING LUMBER TO INDIA

First Shipments Since United States Entered War Now Being Loaded.

Big Building Boom Predicted Storage Stocks Will Reach for New Zealand to Increase American Trade.

Special Despatch to the Far East Section of THE SUN.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 5 .- That Portand shipping is returning to something approaching the pre-war schedule is shown by the fact that eleven vessels from San Francisco alone will load lumber here between now and August 10. Loading started yesterday on the first shipment of lumber from this port to India since the United States entered the war, and shipments to Australia and New Zealand are booked for later in the month. The vessel to carry the cargo to India is the Norwegian motor schooner Semmeltind. She will carry feet of rough mercantile fir timber to Bombay.

Three shipments of lumber to Austra-Three shipments of funder to Academia aggregating 4,000,000 feet are scheduled for early this month by the Dant & Russell Corporation, one of the large shippers. Exportation of lumber appears only limited to the number of cargo carriers available, according to

Mr. Dant, who reports an unusually heavy demand.

A building boom is predicted in New A building boom is predicted in New Zealand as one of the results of reconstruction in that dominion by Robert Bell, proprietor of newspapers in Lyttelton, Ashburton and Timaru, New Zealand, who spent last week in Portland. Mr. Bell, who is on the board of directors of the International News Con-

gress, is touring the United States.

The New Zealander forecasts a rapid increase of trade between New Zealand and the west coast of the United States Lumber from Oregon is badly needed at this time for building purposes, he said while the Dominion expects to ship here meats, butter and other staple foodstuffs.

Men of all ranks and grades employed in the operation of ships on the Pacific are demanding a substantial increase of wages, which, according to all indica-tions, will be granted without a contest A tieup of ships in Portland harbor was averted Thursday by the prompt acqui-escence of steamship companies and Shipping Board officials to the demands. The erganization representing the high On July 4 and on June 11, when the birthday of Kamehameha the Great, the Hawaiian conqueror, is observed, and on other holidays, everybody turns out to witness the horse racing events. On these and other holidays the inmates for second mates and \$135 for third have athletic organizations. They have strong men who build "human pyramids" hour instead of 75 cents an hour is decreaded and substitute of \$1. manded and subsistence of \$3 a day ashore is proposed. The demands of the sailors' union are for an increase of from \$75 to \$90 a month, or a day rate of \$6.70 when employed in that

Oregon national forests will be pro tected from fires by establishment of airplane patrols. The aviators, who have been sent to Oregon by the War Depart ment arrived Thursday and conducted trial flights Saturday to determine the

to the east and to the west of that point One aviator will cover the western area and one the eastern area each day and report any fires discovered, so that fire fighting forces can be sent to the spot.

SIAM MARKET FOR LAMPS.

Steady Demand for Low Priced American Makes.

Slam offers a good market for Amerian lamps, says Vice Consul Hansen, at Bengkek, who writes: "During the five years ended March "During the five years ended March 31, 1913, the average yearly value of the imports of lamps and parts into Siam, through the port of Bangkok, amounted to \$137,379 gold, against a yearly average of \$112,575 for the following five years. The quantities and values for the latter period were 220,886 kilos valued latter period were 220,886 kilos valued at \$145,999, in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914; 147,122 kilos valued at \$131,878 in 1915; 83,916 kilos valued at \$81,068 in 1916; 162,875 kilos valued at

\$140,250 in 1917, and 50,061 kilos valued at \$63,687 in 1918. "Neither natural nor artificial gas t sduced in Siam, and Bangkok is practically the only city in the Kingdor supplied with electric power and lighting plants, and furthermore, as lamps are not manufactured locally, the demand the Baldwin Home compound, and before Brother Dutton knew it, his eyes had for foreign lamps is likely to continue as the beheld the modern juggernaut.

They have their little dabble in poli- and lanterns of simple construction find the most ready sale for upcountry use. An American wickless lamp of durable qualities has continued its popularity in spite of a clever but worthless imitation which sells for less than half the price. The import duty on lamps and parts is 3 per cent, ad valorem, and these goods

are handled by the leading importers and merchants of Bangkok." THROUGH JAPANESE EYES. merican Spirit of International

ism Analyzed.

In what its editor calls "an American umber" of the Jitzugyo-no-Nihon Aln ustrial Japan), Dr. Kazutami Ukita, i professor at Waseda University, unde takes to name some salient American traits which the Japanese ought to re-member when making a study of that people, says the East and West New He contrasts American "humanism" with Japanese patriotism. The Ameri-can people, he thinks, tend toward internationalism, humanism and fraternity This is a natural course for Americaso natural that the Americans then selves can hardly explain it to oth Americans are composed of sixty dif-ferent peoples; they cannot, therefore maintain peace and order in the countr by a narrow spirit of patriotism. It is natural, therefore, that the Americans should advocate internationalism and numanism. In Japan one may talk of patriotism as the fundamental principle of the country; but such a principle is too narrow for the Americans. principle of simple patriotism does no lead to the development of America

VICTORIANS PREFER OPEN MEAT MARKET

Producers Will Extend Contract With Britain if Prices Are Increased.

AUSTRALIA COMES NEXT WISH ARGENTINE SCALE

1,500,000 Packages by

End of 1919.

At a conference held by the Victorian Minister for Agriculture with the atvisory committee of the meat producers organizations it was stated that the Victorian producers would prefer as open market for their meat when the ernment expires, three months after the declaration of peace, provided that so long as the British Government has conwould be made available as would

Government is prepared to extend the contract if prices were increased to the level of those received by the Argentite and other sources of supply, the Mal bourne Argus reports.

The Minister also placed before the

meeting the present and prospective po-sition concerning the stocks of meat held in cold storage and the opportunities for shipping it. It was intimated that at the end of the fiscal year 1919 there would be approximately 1,500,000 packages of exportable articles (meat, butter, rabbits, &c.) in store, and that it would take thirty ships, carrying 50,000 packages each, to transport these goods. It was therefore not to be expected, he said, that the stores could be cleared before the end of January next.

In the meantime both the butter and meat export seasons would arrive, and the Minister suggested that the storage accommodation at the Victoria Dock be increased by an additional 300,000 cub feet. This was strongly supported by an advisory committee. This additional storage space could be provided at a cost of \$195,000, and be completed by

the need of slaughtering accommodation for the export of meat on account of producers direct, so that there could be an extension of the system that was carried out in a comparatively small way during the past season by the producers undertaking their own export. Communications from two cooperative companies, offering to provide this slaughtering accommodation if advances of capital were made by the Govern-ment, were received and considered. The committee, however, was of opin-ion that the slaughtering for producers

should be controlled, so far as the me ropolitan centre was concerned, by one strong organization. Smaller companies would mean larger staffs and overhead charges.
The Government's probably will be directed toward help-

ing the present producers' cooperative SOUTH CHINA SILK TRADE.

Exports for Season Ending May 1

Larger Than in 1918. The silk trade of South China for the season which ended May 1 was fairly successful on the whole. The total exfeasability of the proposed patrol. The trial flights proved that the undertaking could be carried out successfully. It was announced by Gov. Olcott to-day. Flights will be made daily from Eugene, capital of the State, the aviators flying over the national forests, which are located at a distance of 150 miles to the east and to the west of the role. during the last season the United States took 20,700 bales, as compared with 21,-000 bales for Europe. In the season of 1918 the United States took 15,700 bales

and Europe 21,800 bales, and in 1917 the United States imported 12,000 bales and Europe 14,100 bales. Although considerable stocks of old k are carried ove the exports have been profitable, and the indications are that the new crops will be short enough to enable consuming markets to take all slik on hand at a good price. The first of the new crops is re-ported at about 3,000 bales, compared with 7,000 bales last year and 6,000 in with 7,000 bales last year and 6,000 in 1917. High exchange continues to be the chief drawback to an active and profitable trade, as it benefits neither the American or European importer nor the Chinese exporter.

American importers are showing rather more than ordinary interest in South China silk piece goods. Comparatively little business has resulted, but inquiry has been very active and the prospects of more than ordinary trade are consid-

NEW ADELAIDE POWER PLANT. Bids to Be Sought for 10,000-

Horse-Power System. Municipal Tramways Trus! Adelaide, South Australia, an organiza-tion which is incorporated under the control of the municipalities comprising the metropolitan area of Adelaide and which owns and operates the electric street railway system, will shortly ask for bids for the installation of a new 10,000 horse-power electrical unit for its plant. It is planned to have the new equipment in operation within eighteen

the charter of the trust enlarged so as to allow it to furnish electrical powers in competition with the Adelaide Elecin competition with the Adelaide Elec-trical Supply Company, Ltd., a private corporation which furnishes Adelaide corporation which f with light and power.

A movement has been started to have

American manufacturers of electrical machinery and equipment should address their inquiries to the general manager. Municipal Tramways Trust, Adelaide. outh Australia.

Kawakita Electric Corporation 53-63 Park Row New York City

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